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Bureau of Agricultural Economics
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FOREIGN NEWS ON APPLES

August 2, 1929

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U. S. Department of Agriculture

SUMMARY OF THE APPLE EXPORT SEASON 1928-29

The principal features of the 1928-29 apple export season are reviewed in the following pages by Mr. Edwin Smith, fruit specialist of the United States Department of Agriculture in Europe. Mr. Smith offers a number of suggestions relative to the handling of American apples in the European market.

The apple growers and shippers of the United States faced the 1928-29 export season with the prospects of a good crop at home and with moderate crops in Europe. Canada's apple crop was normal. European markets had shown very low prices during the early summer, resulting in a disastrous season for growers in Australia and an unsatisfactory season for New Zealand producers.

The reduced crop in England and Germany, however, made a good market for the moderate shipments of California Gravensteins and this gave the first impetus to the active apple exporting season which followed. The crops in France, Belgium and Holland, as well as in the commercial districts of Switzerland, Germany, Czechoslovakia and Italy, proved to be smaller than was at first anticipated so that countries such as France (which in ordinary years is an area of surplus) proved to be outlets which accentuated the expected demand in the regular import markets of the Continent.

Continental countries use large quantities of low-priced apples of their own growing. The shortage in these supplies last season caused a keen demand for American apples in barrels. At many times during the season the Continental demand was greater than the available supply of American barreled apples of a size, grade, and condition satisfactory for the export market. Continual profits were made by Continental importers of barreled stock during the autumn and early winter, except in the cases of fruit that was in bad condition upon arrival. As importers were not able to secure sufficient supplies of suitable barreled apples and as remarkable profits were being made, the buying demand extended to boxed apples to an extent that afterward proved to have been unwarranted.

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These conditions, and the fact that the Albemarle Pippin and Newtown crops were large and packed out with many small sizes suitable only for the British markets, resulted in the volume of apple exports for the season 1928-29 reaching immense proportions. There were exported from the United States 3,005,000 barrels and 12,027,000 boxes as against 1,349,000 barrels and 5,384,000 boxes in 1927-28. Approximately 20 per cent of the 1928 commercial apple crop of the United States was exported as against approximately 12 per cent of the 1927 crop and 18 per cent of the 1926 crop.

Percentages of the crops exported during the past three years are as follows:

| | <u>1926</u> | <u>1927</u> | <u>1928</u> |
|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Percentage of barrels exported | 18.4 | 10 | 16 |
| " " boxes " | 17.8 | 14 | 24 |
| " " combined " | 18.0 | 12 | 20 |

Distribution of the 1928-29 exports

The outstanding feature of the distribution of the 1928-29 apple exports from the United States was the increase of shipments to the Continent of Europe. Of the 3,005,000 barrels exported in the 1928-29 season, 1,720,000, or 57 per cent, went to the United Kingdom and 1,066,000 barrels, or 35 per cent, to the Continent. During the 1927-28 season the United Kingdom took 74 per cent of the barreled apples exported from this country while the markets of Continental Europe took only 15 per cent. The same shift is noted in the exports of boxed apples. Of the total shipments of 12,027,000 boxes in 1928-29, the British market took 40 per cent and the markets of Continental Europe 43 per cent, while in 1927-28 the British market took 50 per cent and Continental markets only 23 per cent. Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium and the Scandinavian countries were the main purchasers in Continental Europe. See table, page 10.

Price trends during 1928-29

Boxed apples

Good prices were maintained for California Gravensteins through the greater part of the marketing season of this variety. Influences tending toward this end were the shortages and high prices of European summer dessert varieties and the moderate quantities received. This followed the development of normal signs in the Gravenstein crop and the policy of growers not to pack sizes smaller than 200. The Continental markets were late in securing Gravenstein supplies but realized good prices on those handled.

The Gravenstein season set the stage both in England and on the Continent for satisfactory Jonathan prices. In Great Britain this market was not long-lived. By the third week of the Jonathan arrivals (October 13) receipts of apples in Great Britain were so excessive that the price of Jonathans dropped below the laid-down costs and such costs were not realized

until November 24, with no real encouragement until the middle of December. Prices of boxed Winesaps followed those of Jonathans. The losses on imported Jonathans curtailed shipments of red apples in boxes so that by the end of the year Winesap prices reacted favorably, and profits were reported by the importers until the middle of February after which time supplies were abundant and prices moved downward.

On the Continent the Jonathan market suffered from over-supplies and bad condition late in November which had its effect for a month or more. The arrival of Winesaps renewed confidence and prices were favorable until after the middle of March. The extremely cold weather on the Continent restricted consumption severely during January and February. Auction prices during this period remained good but were said by the trade to have been based upon much speculative buying and thus represented an artificial price structure. Between this and the continuously heavy arrivals of the Winesap the market collapsed during the third week of March, resulting in a severe depression among European purchasers. Recovery was not fully made before the end of the season.

The Rome Beauty is becoming a popular variety on the Continent, principally on account of its color and appearance. With light arrivals its price remained satisfactory all during the period of the Winesap disaster.

The Newtown did not have a satisfactory year in any of the European markets. Beginning with the California Newtown which arrived in September (in an entirely immature state) prices were satisfactory for a few weeks but the eating quality was such as to check consumption to such an extent that very low prices followed during October and November. No doubt these inferior Newtowns injured the consumer demand for all Newtowns. Following this period Great Britain received unusually large quantities of Unclassified and U. S. No. 2 Albemarle Pippins from Virginia which sold for very moderate prices. This not only influenced the prices of U. S. No. 1 Albemarle Pippins but also had a depressing effect upon prices of Oregon Newtowns. Not many of the latter arrived before January and the combined influences of liberal supplies and the Albemarle Pippin competition kept prices to low levels in Great Britain during nearly the entire winter, while Continental prices were unsatisfactory until the second week in April - principally because the fruit was said to be too green in color to satisfy the German buyers.

Barreled apples

Prices of barreled apples were generally satisfactory except during a period in Great Britain extending from October 13 to November 17. A study of the attached charts showing the excessive volume of apple imports into the British market during this period makes the cause of the low prices very clear. Prices of Rhode Island Greenings, while fairly high throughout the season, did not always keep up to the parity of American prices and caused some disappointment. This variety has a popular British retail price of 4 pence (8 cents per pound) but cannot be retailed continuously at this figure unless the auction price is approximately 28 or 29 shillings (\$6.81 to \$7.06) per barrel. Prices at the shipping point generally kept just a

little too high to allow profits to the importer and at the same time meet the popular retail price demand.

Prices of Albemarle Pippins also failed to reach the figure expected during the season. Too liberal consignments of Unclassified and U. S. No. 2 Albemarle Pippins may be attributed as the cause of the moderate prices paid for U. S. No. 1 fruit.

The large sizes predominating in Virginia fruit and the limited quantity packed in grades demanded in the f.o.b. order business on the Continent account for the disparity between the large volumes of barrels reaching Great Britain and the much smaller shipments going to the Continent, with consistently higher prices in the latter markets.

Growth in the order business

During the past five years apple exporting to Europe has been changing from a consignment to an order business. During 1928-29 f.o.b. buying on the part of European importers showed a great advance owing to the strong demand on the Continent. Even barreled apples came in for a strong buying demand. The wide range allowed by barrel grade specifications gives great uncertainty to long-distance purchases and is a handicap which is keeping the f.o.b. export business in barreled apples restricted to limited proportions.

Outside the fruit consigned by a few important apple cooperative associations, shippers in the Pacific Northwest report that only limited quantities of boxed apples were consigned by growers during 1928-29. Practically all of the Winesaps and nearly all of the Jonathans were sold at shipping point.

Most apple producers feel that this is a very satisfactory trend and ask if it is to be permanent. Owing to the highly standardized packing in the Western States, order business probably will be permanent with boxed apples although it seems certain that this has not been permanently settled by the export operations of 1928-29 and that the industry will see periods when producers will have to make consignments. In general, the order business in boxes during the past season has not filled the European fruit trade with enthusiasm for the future. At the present time Continental operators generally believe that the policy of f.o.b. buying was a bad one; most of the large British brokers never have been convinced that it is the policy they should follow. Until both Continental and British importers have a feeling of confidence that they are safe in buying their estimated needs in advance, the business will not be permanently settled on a buying basis.

Industrial conditions

The coal and textile industries in Great Britain have been in such bad shape that the reduced buying power of the operatives each year has been more strikingly reflected in apple prices. No other factor can be pointed to with as much certainty when it comes to explaining protracted periods of slow demand.

Industrial conditions on the Continent are generally better than they are in Great Britain, but are not so flourishing as apple prices during parts of the winter would seem to indicate. The extreme fluctuations in the German apple prices are thought to have been partially due to artificial demands at certain periods. This ended in chaos and the German market closed the season in very bad shape, so Continental apple prices are not to be depended upon as an indicator of industrial conditions.

Antwerp and Paris developments

The short Belgian and French apple crops last season resulted in brisk demands for American apples in those markets. There are very few French fruit traders of international importance. Moreover, the French buyer prefers to inspect his fruit before purchase. Flemish and English importers at Antwerp have more of an international reach and have been active in bringing American apples to Antwerp for the inspection and purchase of French buyers.

The cost of taking American apples from New York to Paris is about the same via Havre or Antwerp even though when imported through a third country such as Belgium they must stand a heavier French duty than when imported direct. Its convenience to the fruit trade of western Germany and this French demand have been responsible for Antwerp's growing importance in the American apple trade.

Immature apples are a bad influence

A few green apples may be absorbed by the British markets without causing any observable harm to the business. Early in the season small quantities can be used for cooking purposes and may command attractive prices. The exportation of immature apples from Virginia has been greatly overdone, however, and last season offered a striking example of the bad influence which immature apples may have upon a market.

Arrivals of barreled apples in Great Britain were heavy during the first three weeks of September and not until September 21 did the York Imperial begin to show an improvement in color and maturity. These green apples laid the foundation for some bad prices which followed. By the end of September arrivals at Liverpool were presenting a fairly satisfactory appearance but the effect of immature apples lasted much later than this. During the third week in October these immature apples still were causing confusion in Hull. A slow ship had placed them there two weeks after the green apple season at Liverpool, and as a result the Yorkshire trade came

Mathematical Introduction

The first part of the book is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $f(x)$ which is defined on the interval $[a, b]$ and satisfies the condition $f(a) = f(b)$. It is shown that if $f(x)$ is continuous on $[a, b]$ and if $f(a) = f(b)$, then there exists a point c in the interval (a, b) such that $f(c) = f(a)$.

In the second part of the book, the properties of the function $f(x)$ are studied in more detail. It is shown that if $f(x)$ is continuous on $[a, b]$ and if $f(a) = f(b)$, then there exists a point c in the interval (a, b) such that $f(c) = f(a)$. It is also shown that if $f(x)$ is continuous on $[a, b]$ and if $f(a) = f(b)$, then there exists a point c in the interval (a, b) such that $f(c) = f(a)$.

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to the conclusion that York Imperials were very poor during the 1928-29 season. Even that late in the season immature apples picked early in September were taking the confidence out of the provincial market of Great Britain.

California Newtowns, picked in August, also resulted in killing the demand for this variety for several weeks during the fall.

In general, our apples are not picked immature for American markets. They should not be so picked for British markets.

Excessive heat in transit

A cool shipping period during September prevented much of the usual loss experienced from heat during that period. A warm wave during October, however, resulted in serious over-ripeness and decay both in boxes and barrels upon European arrival during November and early December. Tremendous losses from over-ripeness and decay were reported in Continental markets during that period. This problem, reviewed in last year's summary ^{a/}, is no less deserving of attention than it always has been. More refrigeration is needed for our exports of barreled apples and a thorough technical investigation relating to its practical application is badly needed.

Remarks on varieties

There is a growing demand for Delicious in Great Britain, although as yet the variety is little used. It now meets with greatest favor in Scotland, but other parts of the island are also becoming interested in the variety. Roxbury Russets came in for keen demand in Denmark during the 1928-29 season on account of the shortage of Continental cooking apples and because they were cheaper than Rhode Island Greenings and because of their resemblance to the Canada Reinette.

The barreled Winesap from Virginia is displacing to some extent the Ben Davis in German and Scandinavian markets. Improved transportation is demonstrating to these markets that varieties superior to the Ben Davis may be safely dealt in.

-- The Rome Beauty from the Pacific Northwest had a very successful season in European markets, frequently selling for from 25 to 75 cents per box more than the Winesap. Its greatest popularity has been in Germany and Holland. This may be attributed to the very moderate quantities of attractive, striped varieties, and to the liberal or heavy supplies of yellow and solid red varieties. Comparatively small quantities of the Rome Beauty reach European markets on account of its being a large-sized apple. Even when Continental markets were deluged with Winesaps and prices were as low as \$2.50 per box, a few cars of Rome Beauty apples sold at auction for \$3 or \$3.50 because the retail trade wanted a variation from the Winesap and Newtown.

^{a/} See "Summary of the Apple Export Season, 1927-28", Foreign Service release, F.S/A-178.

The fruit trade in Europe generally has the feeling that the boxed Winesap lost in popularity during the 1928-29 season. This opinion is colored, however, by the disappointment in expected profits since the variety has shown its usual attractive appearance and good carrying qualities and has gone into consumption in large quantities.

The Newtown from Oregon and Albemarle Pippin from Virginia had a disappointing season. The Albemarle Pippins were exported too liberally in the Unclassified and U. S. No. 2 grades to realize high prices. Buyers were reluctant to pay unusual premiums for the higher grades so their prices suffered accordingly. No doubt this was a factor affecting British Newtown prices, as fruit from Oregon seldom brought more than a third of the price of a barrel of Albemarle Pippins. In Germany the Albemarle Pippin did not arrive in sufficient volume to influence Newtown prices, but here there was a general complaint throughout the winter that Newtowns were arriving too green in color to suit the trade. It is a fact that prices appreciated in the late winter months when the fruit became more yellow. As the Oregon growers face the necessity of prompt picking to avoid deterioration in storage, they encounter a difficult problem of coloring their fruit to meet the demands of the German trade. British buyers do not discriminate against a green color on Newtowns, providing the fruit is bright and attractive.

Cleaning apples

During the past season there was no instance in European markets where excessive spray residue on apples gave serious trouble. If the present standard of cleaning apples for export can be maintained, there should be no difficulty from the analyses made in European markets. Some Albemarle Pippins arrived in Great Britain with too much Bordeaux mixture residue and caused uneasiness on the part of the receivers. This variety should be watched by packers and inspectors.

Injury to fruit which could be directly attributed to cleaning was remote and much less than in the previous year. Practically no difficulty was encountered with Jonathans, Rome Beauty, Delicious, and Spitzenburg. The Newtown and Ortley showed perennial canker decay only late in the season and in isolated shipments. Some bad cases of blue mold decay at stem and calyx ends were observed in the April arrivals of Winesaps. Most of this loss followed unrefrigerated shipments, and may or may not have been caused by injury during cleaning.

British marking requirements

The Merchandise Marks Act in Great Britain required all packages of imported apples to be marked with country of origin in letters not less than one-half inch in height ^{a/}. Close inspection is given for this by Custom's

^{a/} See Foreign Service release, F.S/A-175.

officials at the ports. The object of marking was to have retailers display tickets showing whether apples are "Foreign" or "Empire". Up to the present retailers have been careless in following this law and although some prosecutions have been made, it cannot be said that the practice of marking by retailers is consistently followed although it may be done in the future.

During the past season the British Ministry of Agriculture has established grade standards and a national mark for apples and other home-grown fruit. The use of these grades is optional but in case they are used, the fruit must come under inspection administered by a committee set up by the government. Fruit meeting grade may be marketed under labels bearing the national mark. During the first season the scheme proved successful for those taking advantage of it. Up to the present time only a small percentage of growers have provided themselves with packing facilities which enable them to use the national mark.

Trade abuses

The past season has had its usual number of complaints from the European trade regarding unsatisfactory transactions. Many complaints arise out of bad condition upon arrival, but condition is frequently confused with grade defects. Shippers could prevent some of these complaints through influencing their buyers to use adequate protection in transit. Frequent complaints are made regarding over-facing of barrels. In the minds of most European buyers, this type of packing means misrepresentation and is the cause of much dissatisfaction.

The most serious complaints heard last year were in connection with non-fulfilment of contracts by American barreled apple shippers. Many orders were taken early in the season and when packing was finished sizes smaller than 2-3/4" in some varieties were scarce. During the early winter the European receivers were receiving favorable prices and were distressed when their shippers failed to fulfill their contracts. Receivers are very bitter against Americans on such occasions and usually make the statement that American shippers always fill their contracts when prices are falling, but on a rising market they have many excuses for not shipping orders in full. This complaint is as serious to buyers as that of unwarranted rejections is to shippers and tends to restrict confidence and slows up the development of order business.

Packing barrels for export

The packing of American barreled apples has improved during the past two years. Features that growers and packers should still give attention to are: (a) The use of strong hoops, with those at the bulge well pounded down and fastened in place at the time of packing. Many barrels arrive in Europe with quarter hoops out of place or missing, allowing the barrels to spread and become slack. (b) More adequate plugging of barrels when withdrawn from cold storage for export would also prevent many slack barrels

upon arrival. (c) The use of only a handful of shredded oiled paper for decorative purposes should be discontinued because not enough paper is used to prevent scald and it thus prejudices the minds of receivers as regards the real merits of oiled paper. (d) Barrels should be better stenciled. Too many rubber stamps and pencils are used and much of this character of marking is not only unsightly but becomes indistinct by the time the fruit reaches Europe.

When shredded oiled paper is used it is important that the work be well done and that the paper be placed in contact with the fruit quickly after picking before standing about without paper in a closed package in storage. As a scald preventative shredded oiled paper in general has made a very favorable impression on the European trade during the past winter. Its influence has been very striking during the past season when scald development was very severe on some varieties.

Packing boxes for export

Some packers of boxed apples must have been careless about the oil content of the wraps used since scald development was more severe in some arrivals of Rome Beauty and Newtowns than has been observed in several seasons. Where good oiled paper was used, scald development was not abnormal.

Stitched veneer slats and cleats for lids are not satisfactory for small-sized apples as the lids do not draw down with the crown of the bulge and allow small apples to slip out or the boxes to be pilfered.

Excessive bulges are not desirable for export, though tight packs and a normal bulge secured through uniform sizing of the fruit is essential. Many complaints are to be heard in Europe regarding uneven sizing with the small apples. It is a familiar sight to see boxes arriving slack with the fruit one inch below the lid at one end. This causes bruising and dissatisfaction on account of apparent light weight.

Four corrugated pads are becoming very popular in European markets. All yellow apples should be packed with four pads. Soft apples such as Jonathan and Delicious and the large sizes of other varieties should use this means to prevent bruising.

The season has been no exception to those of the past as regards the bad practice of relabeling boxes. Boxes carrying a different label superimposed upon the original box label, or boxes having wraps indicating a brand different from that of the label always cause suspicion as to the legitimacy of the pack. In some cases this causes a depreciation in the selling value of the fruit.

APPLES: United States exports, by countries, years 1925-1929

| Country | Year ended June 30 | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 |
| Barrels | Number | Number | Number | Number | Number |
| United Kingdom . . . | 1,255,076: | 1,477,171: | 3,304,918: | 1,004,452: | 1,720,047 |
| Germany | 19,731: | 26,822: | 361,633: | 27,463: | 236,108 |
| Netherlands | 860: | 792: | 140,848: | 1,686: | 200,510 |
| France | 52: | 1,950: | 3,533: | 29: | 61,507 |
| Sweden | 70,237: | 83,191: | 72,378: | 82,389: | 114,685 |
| Norway | 22,675: | 21,443: | 28,759: | 19,987: | 25,294 |
| Denmark | 11,743: | 55,439: | 150,856: | 42,105: | 81,247 |
| Other Europe | 3,786: | 11,536: | 91,374: | 6,217: | 317,067 |
| Total Europe | 1,384,160: | 1,678,344: | 4,154,279: | 1,184,328: | 2,786,465 |
| Canada | 34,439: | 32,766: | 157,600: | 54,579: | 62,808 |
| Mexico | 1,999: | 1,501: | 2,538: | 1,735: | 3,109 |
| Australia | 0: | 0: | 474: | 49: | 330 |
| Cuba | 17,545: | 15,425: | 18,550: | 11,325: | 10,665 |
| Brazil | 1,177: | 10,084: | 7,276: | 2,426: | 1,580 |
| Argentina | 52,722: | 96,739: | 116,894: | 82,239: | 125,385 |
| Other countries . . . | 13,182: | 15,780: | 23,631: | 11,860: | 14,967 |
| Total | 1,505,224: | 1,850,639: | 4,482,732: | 1,548,531: | 3,005,302 |
| Boxes | | | | | |
| United Kingdom . . . | 3,353,937: | 2,716,935: | 3,722,709: | 2,708,685: | 4,805,636 |
| Germany | 291,068: | 576,796: | 1,236,717: | 736,568: | 2,695,043 |
| Netherlands | 95,991: | 336,096: | 670,194: | 71,923: | 1,687,338 |
| France | 1,131: | 1,277: | 5,718: | 543: | 76,913 |
| Sweden | 106,269: | 137,644: | 196,179: | 218,211: | 337,451 |
| Norway | 88,251: | 87,521: | 95,053: | 101,236: | 83,999 |
| Denmark | 31,502: | 111,133: | 156,526: | 143,778: | 193,348 |
| Other Europe | 5,015: | 25,146: | 58,963: | 43,332: | 147,547 |
| Total Europe | 3,973,164: | 3,992,548: | 6,142,064: | 4,024,781: | 10,057,230 |
| Canada | 443,278: | 630,696: | 729,636: | 541,769: | 646,272 |
| Mexico | 118,042: | 93,683: | 98,849: | 75,145: | 114,504 |
| Cuba | 60,274: | 69,202: | 92,081: | 60,010: | 67,723 |
| Brazil | 109,174: | 145,807: | 172,297: | 115,040: | 211,938 |
| Argentina | 99,764: | 144,358: | 154,551: | 226,898: | 335,904 |
| Other countries . . . | 284,432: | 337,226: | 454,610: | 340,689: | 602,929 |
| Total | 5,088,128: | 5,463,520: | 7,844,138: | 5,384,332: | 12,056,520 |

Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, and official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

APPLES: United States exports, by customs districts, 1924-1929

| Customs district: | Year ended June 30 | | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 |
| Barrels | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands |
| Maine and | | | | | | |
| New Hampshire: | 30 | 69 | 52 | 94 | 51 | 36 |
| New York | 1,750 | 1,279 | 1,640 | 3,906 | 1,213 | 2,855 |
| Philadelphia ... | 42 | 3 | 1 | 25 | a/ | 6 |
| Florida | 11 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 10 | 10 |
| San Antonio | a/ | a/ | a/ | 1 | a/ | a/ |
| San Francisco .. | a/ | 0 | 2 | a/ | 0 | a/ |
| Oregon | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Washington | 1 | a/ | a/ | a/ | 0 | 0 |
| Michigan | 20 | 4 | 5 | 17 | 5 | 8 |
| All other | 178 | 140 | 139 | 426 | 70 | 90 |
| Total | 2,032 | 1,505 | 1,851 | 4,483 | 1,349 | 3,005 |
| Boxes | | | | | | |
| Maine and | | | | | | |
| New Hampshire: | 28 | 14 | 34 | 22 | 11 | 39 |
| New York | 3,810 | 2,367 | 2,327 | 2,989 | 2,212 | 3,996 |
| Philadelphia ... | 13 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Florida | 82 | 58 | 66 | 91 | 60 | 76 |
| San Antonio | 70 | 54 | 41 | 49 | 27 | 47 |
| San Francisco .. | 148 | 264 | 112 | 275 | 405 | 622 |
| Oregon | 541 | 1,177 | 940 | 1,688 | 684 | 2,287 |
| Washington | 701 | 588 | 1,168 | 1,784 | 1,366 | 4,052 |
| Michigan | 327 | 213 | 289 | 483 | 315 | 589 |
| All other | 478 | 343 | 486 | 459 | 304 | 319 |
| Total | 6,198 | 5,088 | 5,464 | 7,842 | 5,384 | 12,027 |

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Less than 500 barrels.

BRITISH APPLE PRICES AND IMPORTS, 1928-29

York Imperial and Baldwin in Barrels

SHILLINGS
PER BBL.

WEEKLY PRICE RANGE

34

30

26

22

18

EARLY EXPORT

U.S. NO. 1 2 1/4" - YORK IMPERIAL

BALDWIN

THOUSANDS
OF CWT.
(112 LBS.)

IMPORTS
(ALL VARIETIES)

200

100

0

SEPT.

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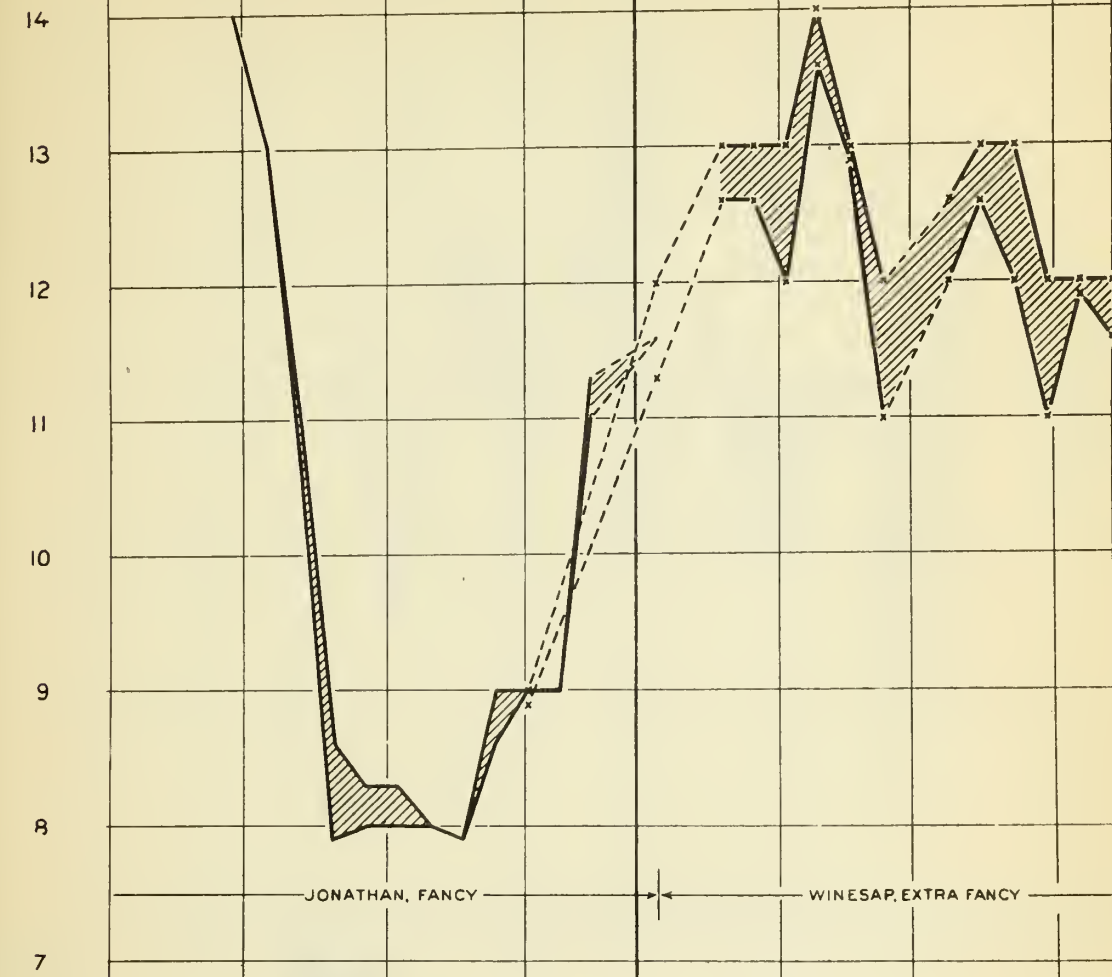
APR.

BRITISH APPLE PRICES AND IMPORTS, 1928-29

Jonathan and Winesap in Boxes, Sizes 150-163-175

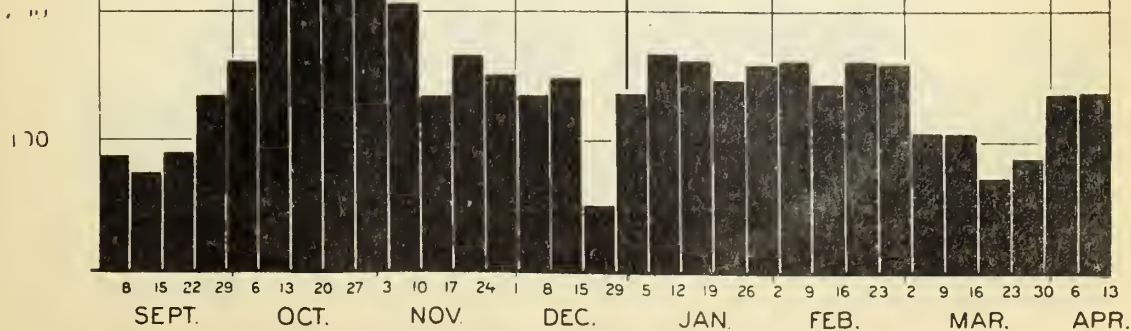
SHILLINGS
PER BOX

WEEKLY PRICE RANGE



TENS OF THOUSANDS

IMPORTS
(ALL VARIETIES)



BRITISH APPLE PRICES AND IMPORTS, 1928-29

Newtowns in Boxes (Fancy), Sizes 150-163-175

SHILLINGS
PER BOX

WEEKLY PRICE RANGE

14

13

12

11

10

9

THOUSANDS
OF CWT.
(112 LBS.)

IMPORTS
(ALL VARIETIES)

200

100

0

8 15 22 29
SEPT.

6 13 20 27
OCT.

3 10 17 24
NOV.

1 8 15 29
DEC.

5 12 19 26
JAN.

2 9 16 23
FEB.

2 9 16 23
MAR.

30 6 13
APR.

